THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 996.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, May 9, 1774.

REASONS *offer'd to shew that the Public had an indisputable Right to Mr.* Hutchinson's *Letters to the late Mr. Whately.*

BECAUSE they were written by a Man in a *public* Station, he being Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of this Province; and were addressed to a Man who was also in a *public* Station, a Member of Parliament who was and had been very *influential* in promoting the Stamp Act and every other public Measure relating to America.

Because they were written with a manifest Intention to promote further *public* Measures with Regard to America in general, and this Province in particular; the Writer declaring in one of them in these Words, "My *chief Inducement* in making this Representation is a Regard to the *public* Interest."

Because it is manifest that Mr. Hutchinson considered Mr. Whately as capable of doing much as a *public* Person, in carrying violent Measures against the *public*; and urges his utmost Exertions in the following Words, "With all the Aid you can give," and "if they (the Commissioners, &c.) fail of Support from you," that is, from the Parliament of which you are an active and leading Member, "it is all over with us."

Because the Letters had the most pernicious Tendency and Design towards the *public*; containing not only the most exaggerated Accounts of Facts, but the most palpable Falshoods. Among many others which doubtless the Reader has taken Notice of, I shall only mention one, "A *Barrel of Tar*," says Mr. Hutchinson, was placed on the Beacon in the Night to bring in the Country, when the Troops appeared, and all the Authority of Government was not strong enough to remove it." Mr. Hutchinson could not be Ignorant while he was Writing this, that the *Barrel of Tar* had turned out to be a Nail Cask. He must also have known, for it was notorious long enough before the Date of this Letter, that the Sheriff with not more than three Assistants upon the first Attempt, removed it without the least Opposition; so far was it from being true that the whole Authority of Government was not strong enough to remove it. I mention this Instance, because I think no other Misrepresentation could have shown a more malevolent Design. He knew full well, the difference between representing this as a *Barrel of Tar* and as it really was an empty Cask. He *knew* that he could not have given a stronger Colouring of a *rebellious* Intention in the People, and consequently that such a Representation would best answer his Design.

Because the public Measures intended to be procured by Mr. Hutchinson were of no less Importance than the posting a standing Army, and an Abridgment of the Liberties of the Charter. That he intended to procure Regiments, appears from the following Circumstances considered collectively, viz. 1st. Hallowell by whom his Letters were sent, carried also the Commissioners Letters to Government, as Paxton tells us in his Letter. 2d. The Commissioners in their Letters strongly urge the sending Troops, "Nothing, say they, but an immediate Exertion of military Force will prevent an open Revolt in this Town which may probably spread thro' the Provinces," and, "It is impossible for us to set Foot in Boston until there are two or three Regiments in Town." 3d. Mr. Hutchinson recommends Hallowell who he knew had this Budget of Letters and refers Mr. Whately to him "for a more full Account" than he chose to give. 4th. Mr. Hutchinson himself, to strengthen and confirm the Commissioners Letters, and compleat the Design of them, tells the Ministry through Hallowell and Whately (for which there was not the least Foundation) that the Council declined to assist the Governor with their Advice; artfully insinuating his own Opinion, that this *ought* to be greatly resented in England, by saying that the Council "*did not consider how much it must be resented* there;" and concluding, with a Representation that we were in a state of *Anarchy*, by saying "It is not possible that this *Anarchy* should last always." And how should a stop be put to it but by external Force from England, that is, *a military Force*, when in this Letter he had told them that "all the internal Authority of the Province took no Notice of it."

Because the publick have a Right to know *who the Person is* that has been the Instrument of bringing upon them the worst of all Calamities. Hallowell went to England in the Month of June, and in October following, a suitable Time to expect the fatal Effects of the Letters to the Troops arrived. It is plain that the Governor expected the Nation would be inflamed, as well he might, when Administration should receive his own Accounts as well as those from the Commissioners, to which *he had given his Sanction*, by his Recommendation of Hallowell the Bearer, as an impartial Intelligencer, tho' he knew he went home burning with Rage against his native Country. I say Mr. Hutchinson expected that his and the Commissioners Letters sent by Mr. Hollowel, would inflame the Nation against the Province; for he says in his next Letter after the Troops had arrived, "I never dared to think what the Resentment of the Nation would be upon Hallowell's Arrival," whom he had recommended; but he immediately recollects himself and justifies the Measure which he had so great an Influence in promoting; "it is not strange, says he, that Measures should be taken to reduce *the Colonies* to the former State of *Government*." And to be sure it was not strange when so warm a Friend as Mr. Hutchinson had been *suppos'd* to be, had join'd with Bernard and the Commissioners in soliciting such Measures. He then goes on in the same and subsequent Letters to press the Necessity of *continuing* the Troops, by representing "the common People" as "in a Frenzy," "Men in public Posts" as "encouraging them in what is highly Criminal," the Legislature as "influenced by them," the Executive Power as "having *intirely* lost their Force," His Majesty's Council as a Set of Men "of the most contracted Minds," who "ought to be Censured for their Conduct," and the Crown Officers, himself in particular, as in Danger of being "knock'd in the Head," and that "there was no Security for him but by his quitting his Post" of Chief Justice. And in order that the Troops might be continued, he tells Whately and the Ministry, that "it will be a Work *of Time* to reduce the People back to *just Notions* of Government," that is, as he explains it, to oblige them to submit to "an Abridgment of what are call'd," or they call, "English Liberties."

Because it was best that such Intelligence should be known to come from *him* in a very particular Manner. When he desired in his Letters "that every Thing he Wrote might be kept Secret," the Reason he gave was "because it was best that such Intelligence should *not* be known to come *from him*," lest his Countrymen should be upon their Guard against him, and put it out of his Power any more to Stab them in the Dark. For this very Reason it was right to make them public. Tho' *some* knew him before, there were *but few* that even suspected him. The Commissioners had acted an open Part in Comparison with him, who put on and wore the Guise of Friendship. *Their* Letters were known to be Inimical; *His* were said to be "replete with Tenderness to the People", and many believed it. *They* were kept at Arms distance from the People; but *he* was taken into their Bosom; and while his Designs were undetected, if he had not done it before, might have wounded their very Vitals. Hence it was not only *right*, but it became *necessary* that the the Public should know what he had written. Mr. Wedderburne calls them *private Letters*, which is an affront to common Sense; and the Lords of the Committee of Council reported that there was nothing in them unworthy of the Situation Mr. Hutchinson is in, and so it has been determined by *one* Tribunal. They are *still* before the *great Tribunal* of the Public. All impartial Men will agree that there is nothing in them inconsistent with the Character of a Man who is the Instrument in the Hands of a corrupt Administration to carry on the Purposes of despotick Power in America.

The following REMONSTRANCE *was presented to the Justices of the Superior Court at their Sessions in April 1774. by those returned as Grand Jurors of Inquest for the County of Worcester; and after some Debate was received by the Court, and ordered to be read publickly by the Clerk.*

WORCESTER, *April* 19, 1774.

To the Honorable His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. now sitting at Worcester, in and for said County.

WE the Subscribers being returned by our respective Towns to serve as Jurors of Inquest for this Court, beg leave humbly to inform your Honors, that it is agreeable to the sense of those whom we represent, we should not Empannel nor be Sworn into this important Office, provided Peter Oliver, Esq; sits as Chief Justice of this Court; and we would further add, that our own Sentiments perfectly coincide with those of our Constituents, respecting this Matter; so that to whatever inconveniences we expose ourselves, we are firmly Resolved not to Empannel, unless we are first assured that the abovesaid Gentleman will not Act as a Judge in this Court, for the following Reasons.

1st. Because the Honble House of Commons of this Province in their last Sessions, among other Things, Resolved, That Peter Oliver, Esq; hath by his Conduct, rendered himself totally disqualified any longer to Hold and Act in the Office of a Justice of said Court, and ought forthwith to be Removed therefrom.

2d. Because the said House of Commons in their said Sessions did Impeach the said Peter Oliver, Esq; of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, (the particulars of said Impeachment we apprehend are known to your Honors, which will excuse us from reciting them at large) to which Impeachment the said Peter Oliver, Esq; hath not yet been brought to Answer; and therefore we apprehend that the Venire bearing Test Peter Oliver, Esq; is illegal: But if we should be mistaken, nevertheless we Remonstrate and Protest against the said Peter Oliver, Esq; acting as Judge on any of the Bills we may find at this Sessions, unless he is Constitutionally acquitted of said Impeachment: Because we apprehend it would be highly injurious to subject a Fellow-Countryman to a Trial at a Bar where one of the Judges is not only Disqualified as aforesaid, but by his own Confession stands convicted in the Minds of the People of a Crime more heinous (in all Probability) than any that might come before him.

These, with other Reasons that might be offered, we hope your Honors will Esteem sufficient to Justify us for Presenting the foregoing Remonstrance.

Joshua Bigelow,	*Silas Bailey,*
Thomas Robinson,	*John Sherman,*
Phinehas Heywood,	*William Henshaw,*
Nathan Walker,	*Nathaniel Carriel,*
Ephraim Doolittle,	*Moses Livermore,*
John Fuller,	*Timothy Bigelow.*
John Tyler,	*William Campbell.*
Daniel Clap,	

After the before-going Remonstrance was read, the Hon. Edmund Trowbridge, Esq; acquainted the Jury, that it was altogether unlikely that Mr. Oliver would attend and take his Seat; and being also informed that the high Sheriff had been a Number of Miles out, in Order to wait on him to Town as is usual, and had returned without him, they retired; and further considering the Inconveniences which might attend a final Refusal, to take their Oaths, on Account of the Delay of Justice it might Occasion, and being unwilling to cast the least Disrespect on the Constitutional Judges present; in the Afternoon were induced to take their Oaths; and accordingly at half after Four o'Clock, P. M. were Sworn, and received the Charge from the Honble Edmund Trowbridge.

A JUROR.

THE Grand Jury at the present Term, Voted unanimously, That if Peter Oliver, Esq; should appear and Act as Judge at this present Court, that they would not proceed to Business, but would utterly refuse.

Attest. DAVID WILDER, Foreman.

(1) Page 1148. (2) Page 1146. (3) Page 1146. (4) Page 1146. (5) Page 1178. (6) Page 1146, 1178. (7) Page 1143. (8) Page 1146. (9) Page 263—297. Vol. 2. (10) Page 1150. (11) Page 1156. (12) See Page 1151. (13) No. 1150. (14) Page 1151. (15) Page 1153. (16) Page 1157. (17) Page 1155, 1159. (18) See Page 486, 488. (19) See Index, under

LONDON.

March 8. Yesterday the Speaker of the House of Commons took the Chair at two o'Clock; and after his Majesty's message to them, relative to the unhappy disturbances in America, was read, Mr. Rice moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty for his great goodness in ordering his message, and the American papers to be laid before that House, and to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons would, without delay, exert every means in their power to see the laws duly executed in America, &c. He prefaced his motion with a long account of the rise and progress of the American rebellious proceedings, and was much for using spirited measures to bring them to a compliance.

Lord Clare said, he agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, hoped he should find this measure carried thro' with unanimity, therefore seconded the motion.

Mr. Dowdeswell spoke greatly against the propriety of measures that had been heretofore adopted, and said, let those wise heads who brought us into the trouble now extricate us. He was very severe on Administration throughout his speech.

Col. Jennings said he should object to the words "*every* means," and should move an amendment, that "*proper* means."

Colonel Barre, in a *spirited* speech, arraigned the ill advice of using spirited measures, and said, their being thus factious, proved more strongly, that they were bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.

The Question concerning the Address was put, and carried.

So much depends upon the measures adopted respecting the Colonies, that it is not hyperbole to say, our very political existence is at stake. The Minister should not advert to those Counsellors who advise severity. The Americans are too powerful to endure with implicit reverence an hostile attack, even from what is called the parent state: they are too spirited to kiss the hand which smites them, and should Administration, by an appeal to the sword, dare to risque the consequence of American allegiance upon the fate of a combat. The mercantile part of this country will have but too much reason to execrate the folly prevalent in the British Councils.

Mar. 9. The assertion of Colonel Barré in the House on Monday, "that the expence of our Military Establishment was at least equal, if it did not exceed that "of FRANCE," must afford matter of astonishment to those who feel for the unnecessary burthens with which their unhappy country is loaded. That a free people should be taxed most insupportably for the maintenance of an immense standing army in a time of profound peace; that the expences incurred by the support of such infamous drones, who fatten on the vitals of the laborious, that these should amount to as much as the FRENCH disburse for the support of their Military Arrangement, is a fact too melancholy to dwell one moment upon, without execrating the hand, head, and heart of the Minister, and wishing the speedy extirpation of a Parliament base enough to countenance the existence of an evil of such magnitude.

Mr. Edmund Burke, in the House of Commons on Monday, vehemently declaimed against the adoption of hostile measures with respect to the Colonies. He affirmed, that the evils subsisting in America were of a CIVIL nature, and that, to propose military remedies for the correction of civil abuses, was to act in direct contradiction to every principle of sound policy; besides the execution of a plan of the kind had been, and would be in every popular Government, found impracticable. The Magistrate must act in concert with the Military, or every effort of the latter would prove futile and abortive. Every law process relative to the life, liberty or property of an English subject, bespoke a POPULAR origin, from the presentment of the Grand Jury to the final adjudication of a Petit Jury. The principles of Government, therefore, should have respect to the DEMOCRACY OF THE CONSTITUTION; and, as that allowed of no appeal to the Sword but in conjunction with the Civil Power, where the Magistracy REFUSED to co-operate, a military force must turn to little account. These positions, applied to America would, Mr. Burke said, hold good in every respect: The introduction of an army would not change the OPINIONS of the Colonists; the men who thought themselves ill-treated now, would not be of different sentiments when the bayonets were pointed to their breasts; and unless, by an alteration of measures, you effected a change in the OPINIONS of men, you might destroy numbers, without being able to establish any permanent sovereignty over the multitudes who survived the sanguinary policy. Mr. Burke concluded by advising a CHANGE OF AMERICAN GOVERNORS, the folly of the present having brought on the mischiefs of which we now complained; and, when the Colonists seemed averse to contend the authority of the Mother Country, one of the Governors [HUTCHINSON] at once to gratify his VANITY & expose his IGNORANCE, absolutely CHALLENGED the Assembly to a dispute about the Right of Taxation, and the first Principles of Legislation! like DUNS SCOTUS, and the Schoolmen of old, who stuck up papers challenging men who held espoused opposite tenets to a public disputation! Was not this TO SINK THE DIGNITY OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF MAJESTY IN THE LOGICAL QUIBBLES OF A WORD CATCHER? Nor was it otherwise than natural that men of this stamp must be CONTEMNED by the wise, and LAUGHED AT EVEN BY THE VULGAR.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

On Sunday night, at 8 P. M. the Committee of Observation returned from the Hook. They inform us, that the sailors of the Tea-Ship, unwilling to proceed with her to London, made a raft of spars and boards, in order to quit the ship with the tide of flood, but were observed by the Captain, and being aided by the Committee, who offered their Assistance to him, they desisted from their project.—That on Sunday at 10 A. M. the ship and sloop, with the Committee, weighed their Anchors and stood to sea; and at 2 P. M. the pilot boat and the Committee's sloop left her at the distance of three leagues from the Hook.

With Capt. Lockyer, in the ship Nancy, went passenger, Capt. James Chambers.

Many persons still suspecting that Capt. James Chambers continues privately in this city, they may be assured that he sailed out of the Hook, for London, on Sunday last, on board the Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, who afforded him a very hospital and gentlemanly reception. And whose whole behaviour, during his stay in this city proved him to be a sensible, discreet, and a very well-bred man.

BOSTON, May 9.

FROM the English Papers, Letters, &c. it appears that the Ministry are not a little confounded that the good sense and spirit of the colonies had rendered abortive their late schemes to establish a revenue and monopolize their trade.—That they were at a loss which way to shew their resentment without a greater injury to themselves and the NATION *than to us—That the people in general applaud our conduct, as well as the members of the greatest honor and abilities in both Houses; and our friends say, that if we continue firm and united, we shall ward off the slavery intended, and escape the condition of the people of Ireland and many in England, who can hardly get one meal of flesh for a dinner in a twelvemonth, by reason of taxes, duty, &c. to support placemen and pensioners—that the illiberal treatment of the great Dr. Franklin when he appeared before the Privy Council as the Representative of a great Province, and acted wholly officially, is despised by foreigners as well as the independant part of the nation, who now look upon the friends of America in the present dispute with the ministry as the wisest and best friends of Great-Britain—that the commissioners and their tribe were to be removed from this town, and a new Governor and Lieutenant Governor soon appointed—that all parties appeared against risquing any more troops amongst us upon a hostile intention.—Notwithstanding the false and inflammatory accounts transmitted Administration by the Incendiaries of Boston to induce them to take so rash a measure; and that it was questioned whether Ministry would venture to carry into execution the other part of the Incendiaries Scheme for what they call an amending or altering the Constitution, which in plain English is nothing more or less than vacating or destroying the Charter of this Province;—that however this may be, the Colonies have acted a rational as well as manly part in their opposition to measures calculated to reduce them to the most abject and ruinous Slavery; for if in a day of trial, Ministerial forces should carry it against the Colonies, in opposition to Law and Right, redress may hereafter be obtained by their own growing Strength if not from the Justice of the nation; but Rights and Privileges once surrendered are lost for ever.*

The Conduct of the patriotick Citizens of New-York, with respect to the Tea sent them, after they had been fully apprized of the bluster made by the Friends of Tyranny and Enemies of the Colonies on the other side of the Water, appears as *generous* as it was *spirited* and *necessary*, and may serve to convince Administration, that when Americans perceive Insult added to Oppression and Injustice, they will always resent it in manner becoming the Character of a wise and great People.

The removal of Dr. Franklin from his Place in the Post-Office, for his Faithfulness to Provinces for which he was Agent, is a most injudicious Step of Administration, as it manifests to the World their Intention that no one shall hold a Place, but in subserviency to their detestable Views; and may fully teach the Colonies what is the Design of Ministry in the multiplication of Revenue, Custom-House and Monopoly Officers, and what Americans are to expect from the present set of Placemen and Pensioners.

Let us suppose, says an English Paper, that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor (Hutchinson and Oliver) had written as warmly against the Powers and Prerogative of the King, as they *did write* against the Liberties of the People; let us suppose that these Letters had fallen into the Hands of Sollicitor Wedderburn, what would his System of Morality have led him to do then? Would he have conceal'd or would he have denounced them? He would perhaps in that Case talk of Treason & Misprision of Treason. Tho' the technical Learning of Westminster-Hall may not have taught it to him, yet *there is such a Thing as Treason against the People.* The Rebel to his King is not a greater Culprit, than he who can advise a Minister to deprive three Millions of Subjects of their Birth Rights, and to "abridge those Liberties" which were purchas'd by our Ancestors at the Expence of their best Blood.

Since the Arrival of the last Ships from London, it has been confidently reported that part of the Contents of one of the Letters written by our great Man to his Superiors in England, the last Winter, is nearly if not precisely in the following Words, "There is an absolute Necessity of 5 or 6 Regiments here; for, let the Faction now say what they will, this Province is in a State of Rebellion; my Daughter was oblig'd to fly with her Infant in her Arms." *This corresponds with what the Ministerial Writers in the Whitehall Evening Post expressly say "is Governor Hutchinson's settled Opinion", as appears by his Letters read before the House of Commons, viz.* "That no Effort in the Colonies by any Body of Men, Civil or Military, can remove the Evils that now reign among them." *Mr. Hutchinson, in his printed Letters, private and confidential, seems to have principally aim'd at an Alteration of our Charter; if then an Alteration should be attempted, we know already to whose Account to place it.* "There must be an Abridgement of what are called English Liberties."[5] "I wish the Good of the Colony, when I wish to see a further Restraint of Liberty."[6] This was his Language. *And in his Letter which was laid before Parliament, we are told that he added,* "Parliament and Parliament only can restore that Country (*America*) to Peace," &c. *And we are further told,* "that his Letters for these six Years past have uniformly inculcated and held forth *the same* Doctrine." *But though the Destruction of the free Part of our Constitution might be the principal Intention, yet a military Force might be strenuously solicited, as a necessary Means of effecting it.*

Some of our inquisitive Folks lately asked a certain Patriot, what we were to do, if Troops should be again sent to this Town——Do, do says the Patriot, why go *again* to the Old South Meeting-House.[7]

At a General Council last Wednesday the Governor was pleased to nominate *William Brown*, Esq; to be a Justice of the Superior Court in the room of *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; deceased; but there being but *seven* Counsellors present, they declined to act on a Matter in which the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People were so deeply Interested, and it was put off 'till after the next Election of Counsellors.

There is no appointment in this Government, especially under the present situation of our public Affairs, of greater Importance than that of a Judge. It is the *reasonable* Expectation of this People, that Men who are thorough Judges, and have had too much Honor to be made the Instruments in carrying on the Measures of a corrupt Court, should be promoted to the Bench of Justice; and it is *universally* known that there are *such* Men to be found. This depends upon the Circumspection of the Representatives that are now to be chosen *by the People*; for let it be remembered that if only *eight* out of the *twenty-eight* Counsellors to be Elected are such as the Governor can manage, it will be in his Power by exercising his Prerogative of *Negativing* (and possibly this may be his *Intention*) of making those *eight* a *Majority* of a legal Council, and Consequently of *appointing* such Judges as he shall be pleased to *nominate*.

Yesterday arrived here his Majesty's Ship Mercury from London.

This Day Mr. William Goddard set out on his Return Homewards, taking Providence, Newport and the principal Towns in Connecticut in his Way. The last mentioned Colony is the only one in New-England who has not greatly encouraged his Undertaking, and there can hardly be a Question whether a Plan, so conservative of American Liberty, will be favoured by that patriotic People or no, when laid before them.

We hear the Boatswain of his Majesty's Ship Tamer, who was under Sentence of Death for Mutiny, is pardon'd by Admiral Montagu.

MARRIED.] *Richard Boynton*, Esq; to Mrs. *Annabell Greene*, Widow of the late Capt. *Nathaniel Greene*.—Mr. *Stickney* to Miss *Nabby Bludget*, Daughter of *Samuel Bludget*, Esq; of Goff-Town in New-Hampshire.

DIED.] Mrs. Elizabeth Welch, aged 32 Years, Consort of Capt. Hezekiah Welch, Distiller.

Mr. Isaac Vergoose, aged 69. His Funeral is to be attended on Wednesday next.

In London, Thomas Hollis, Esq; F. R. S.

At Woburn, Mr. Nathan Brooks, Aged 20.

At Dunstable in New-Hampshire, Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard, aged 63, Widow of the late Hon. Joseph Blanchard, Esq; of that Place.

For *LONDON*,

The Brig LEOPARD, BENJAMIN GORHAM, Master, Laying at Col. HANCOCK's Wharf, has genteel Accommodations, and will sail with all possible Dispatch One Third Part of her Cargo being already engaged: For Frieght or Passage apply to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, jun'r. in Ann-Street.

☞ As said WILLIAMS proposes to embark in the above Vessel he earnestly requests those Gentlemen who are Indebted to him to make immediate Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Order of Court, a Dwelling-House, Sail-Loft, Cooper's Shop, Wharff and Flatts, &c. situate, lying and being near Fish-Street, at the Northerly Part of Boston, being Part of the Estate of Captain John Dobel, late of Boston, Mariner, decease'd. For Terms, apply to JACOB COOPER, Attorney to Joseph Doble, Executor to said Estate.

The following is his Majesty's message, which was presented to the House of Commons last Monday.

"His Majesty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, with a view to obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before His Two Houses of Parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of His Majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all His dominions, that they will not only enable his Majesty effectually to take such measures as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependance of the Colonies upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain."[9]

✠ See the Last Column. † See page 492. ‡ See the Tea Act pa. 735, Vol. 1. (3) See Former Arrival of Troops, pa. 263, 297 Vol. 2. (5) See Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (6) See pa. 487. (4) See Letters, page 1157. (6) Gov.r Hutchinson. (7) As was done when the Troops were forced to leave the Town, &c. See page 64, Vol. 3.